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A
Short Account
AND
DEFENCE
OF THE
Barrier-Treaty.

By the Late *A. M.* Esq;

L O N D O N :

Printed for *A. Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, MDCCXIII.

(Price Four Pence.)

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By the Late A. M. Ellis

LONDON :

Printed for A. Edmonstone, near the Oxford
Street, in the Strand, MDCCCXIII.

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Advertisement.

A Copy of the following Paper having been, in the Author's Life-time, in the Hands of a Friend, he thought the World wou'd be glad to see any thing coming from so good a Hand as was that Gentleman ; whose Death can never be enough lamented, as his Merit cou'd never be enough admir'd. Tho' the Subject is worn and stale, yet there are some Things in the following Pages so Curious, and the Whole written with so much Judgment, that it is not doubted they will be a Grateful Present to the Publick ; especially considering Offence is given to No-body. The Reason he did not Publish it himself, was his too great Modesty : For he laid it aside as soon as he saw another Treatise in Print on the same Subject, which was far short of his ; And both were written some time before the Barrier-Treaty Vindicated.

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A
Short Account
AND
DEFENCE
OF THE
Barrier-Treaty.

THE Design of this Treaty was to establish a lasting Union between Her Majesty and the *States-General*; for securing the Protestant Succession, and obtaining a sufficient Barrier for the *United Provinces*: And the Treaty was founded upon several Articles of the *Grand Alliance* in the Year 1701. upon some of the Preliminary Articles in the Year 1709. and upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament in the Year 1708. with Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the same.

B

By

By the 5th Article of the Grand Alliance it is agreed, " That the Confederates shall use their utmost Endeavours to recover and conquer the *Spanish Low-Countries*, that they may serve for a Barrier to keep France at a distance from the *United Provinces*, for the Security of the *States-General*." By the 8th Article it is declar'd, That no Peace shall be made, unless full Liberty be granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the *States*, to enjoy all the same Rights and Privileges of Commerce in all Places, possess'd by the late King of Spain at the time of his Death; which the Subjects of both, or either of them, by Virtue of any Right, Treaty, Custom, or any other way whatsoever, might have enjoy'd before the Death of the said King. And in the 9th Article it is said, That the Allies, at a Treaty of Peace, shall agree on all Matters necessary for maintaining the Commerce of the Subjects of His Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, in the Lands and Dominions they may acquire; and shall agree also on proper Means for securing the *States-General* by the aforesaid Barrier.

These are Part of Three Articles of the Grand Alliance before-mention'd. It will now be necessary to see what was agreed upon by the Preliminary Articles, in the Year 1709. which were sign'd by the Ministers of the late Emperor and King of Spain, as well as by those of England and Holland; and were also Ratify'd by Her Majesty, before any Negotiation was begun with the *States*, upon the Project of the *Barrier-Treaty*.

By

By the 22d Article of the Preliminary Treaty, it is agreed, That the *French King* shall yield to the *States-General* the Place of *Furnes*, with its District (the Fort of *Knocque* being therein included) *Menin* with its Verge, *Ypres* with its Castellany and Dependencies, which from henceforward shall be *Bailieu*, or *Belle*, *Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, and what depends on the Places above-mention'd (the Town and Castellany of *Cassel* remaining to his Most Christian Majesty), *Lisle* with its Castellany (the Town and Government of *Douay* to be excepted), *Conde* and *Maubeuge*, with all their Dependencies; the Whole in such Condition as the said Places are at present, and particularly with the Cannon, Artillery, and Stores of War therein, to serve with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands for the Barrier of the said Lords the States-General; upon which they may agree with the said King, *Charles*, according to the Tenor of the Grand Alliance, as well with Regard to the Garrisons which the said Lords the States-General shall maintain therein, as to all other things in the Spanish Netherlands; and particularly, as to their having the Property and Sovereignty of the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, according to the 52d Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Year 1648. as from time to time they shall think fit. In the 23d Article it is said, That his Most Christian Majesty shall also deliver up all the Towns, Forts and Places which he shall have possess'd himself of, in the Spanish Netherlands, in the Condition they are now in, with their Cannon, Artillery, and Warlike Stores; with some

Conditions relating to the Town and Castle of Namur, to be observ'd between the Officers of the *French King*, and those of the *States-General* at the time of the Evacuation; and a particular Privilege for the *Garisons* of the *States*, as well in the *Places* yielded and made over for enlarging the *Barrier*, as in the *Places* of the *Spanish Netherlands*, that are to be restored. And by the 29th Article it is agreed, That *Garisons* on the Part of the *States-General* may be plac'd in the Town of *Huy*, the Citadel of *Liege*, and the Town of *Bon*, till an Agreement otherwise be made with his Imperial Majesty.

These are some of the Points concluded in the Preliminary Articles. And the Address of both Houses to the Queen, in the Year 1708. was in these Words: " That for
 " preserving the Repose and Quiet of *Europe*,
 " and preventing the Ambitious Designs of
 " *France* for the future, She wou'd be pleas'd
 " to take care at the Conclusion of the War,
 " to continue and establish a good and firm
 " Friendship among all the *Allies*; and that the
 " *French King* might be oblig'd to own Her
 " Majesty's Title, and the Protestant Succession,
 " as it is establish'd by the Laws of *Great*
 " *Britain*; and that Her *Allies* be engag'd to
 " become Guarantees of the same. And in answer to this Address, the Queen was pleas'd to declare, " She was of their Opinion in
 " these Points; and assur'd them, no Care
 " shou'd be wanting on Her Part to attain
 " them".

Upon these Foundations, the Treaty for securing the Succession and the Barrier was begun.

begun. And nothing could be more reasonable or necessary, than that Her Majesty and the *Dutch* should be mutually engag'd to preserve those Two Points, both which are of the highest Importance to *Great-Britain* as well as to *Holland*.

First, As to what concerns the Succession, the *States* are not only oblig'd by this Treaty to assist the Queen with all their Power in defending the Right of the House of *Hanover*, but they are not to treat of any Peace till the King of *France* has acknowledg'd Her Majesty's Title; and that of the next Heir in the Protestant Line, and has promis'd to remove the Pretender out of his Dominions. And therefore, every Body must be convinc'd that this Treaty is of the greatest concern to Her Majesty and the Nation, who considers, that for want of the same Care at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, the *French* King deny'd (till very lately) Her Majesty's Right to the Crown; own'd the Pretender, and sent him to invade Her Kingdom; and even in his new Preliminaries acknowledg'd Her Majesty's Title in such doubtful Words, as were capable of a double Interpretation, and gave just occasion for Jealousy and Distrust. One would think therefore, that all those who have any Concern for our Church, our Liberty and our Country, should be easily convinc'd, that this Point cannot be too well secured. However, since it has been objected to this Part of the Treaty, that we our selves are able to maintain our Succession, and that it is dangerous to call in any Foreign Aid to support it; I cannot help saying, if no Body disputed the
the

the Right of the House of *Hanover*, and there were no Pretender to our Crown, it would indeed be unnecessary to engage our Allies to be Guarantees of our Succession : But it is our Misfortune to be in very different Circumstances ; we have not only a Popish Pretender, but he is supported in his Pretensions by a Foreign Prince, the most formidable in *Europe*, and our most implacable Enemy, and nearest Neighbour. And besides, there is too much reason to apprehend, that a considerable Party at Home may be inclin'd, upon a proper Occasion, to declare themselves in favour of the same Cause; and this the *French* K. himself seems to know and depend upon, as plainly appear'd by his sending so small a Force upon the last Invasion. Who then, under these Circumstances can think it unreasonable to secure the Assistance of our Allies against future Attempts ? For, tho' the Interest of the *States* might have oblig'd them in prudence to assist us without the present Treaty ; yet no one sure can think it unnecessary to bind them to it, who considers how liable all Governments are, thro' the Weakness or Treachery of Ministers, to be debauch'd from the pursuit of their true Interest. This being the Use and Design of all Treaties, that the Parties engag'd, having once pass'd their Word to each other in the most solemn manner, may not afterwards be at liberty to be diverted, either by the Nearness of the Danger, or the Practices of the Enemy, from a vigorous Prosecution of that Point, which upon the coolest and most mature Deliberation was judg'd to be for their respective Interest.

Nothing

Nothing more was agreed to on our Part by this Treaty, than to support the *States* in such a sufficient Barrier as had been yielded to them before by all the Allies, as I have already shewn. 'Tis well known, that long before this Treaty was made, the *Dutch* put Garisons into all the Towns that have been taken in *Flanders*. And the Government of those Provinces was administer'd by the Q — n and the *States*, with the consent of the Emperor and the King of *Spain*. But the Sovereignty of those Provinces, both as to the Civil and Ecclesiastical Rights, is expressly by this Treaty reserv'd to King *Charles*, as well in those Towns where the *Dutch* are to have Garisons, as in others; the Military Command being only given to the *States*. Indeed in those Towns and their Dependencies, that were not in the Possession of the Crown of *Spain* at the Death of King *Charles*, but that have been since conquer'd, the *States* are to have their Revenues, with the Additional Sum of 400,000 Crowns a Year for maintaining the whole Barrier. But as to all other Points, *Great-Britain* and *Holland* are put upon the same Foot they were before the War, especially, in whatever relates to the Commerce of both Nations.

These are the chief Points contain'd in this Treaty for preserving the Succession and the Barrier; in both which the Safety and Happiness of this Kingdom is essentially concern'd. It is needless to say more of the First.

Secondly,

Secondly, For what relates to the Barrier of the *States*, whoever considers how much our Safety depends upon the Preservation of *Holland*, which indeed is our Frontier upon the Continent; and how entirely that depends upon securing the *Low-Countries* against *France*, must own, that Her Majesty is as highly concern'd in this Point, even as the *States* themselves. This has been at all times the Sense of the Nation: In King *Charles* the Second's Reign, when the Court was in Measures with *France*, the Parliament us'd all possible means to engage that King to joyn in the Defence of the *Netherlands*: And those of his Ministers who were suspected to favour the *French* Designs upon that Country, have all of them endeavour'd sooner or later, to clear themselves of this odious Imputation.

How great a Value the *French* have always put upon the *Netherlands*, appears by the Instructions sent to their Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Munster*, and dated the 20th of *January* 1646. In which Cardinal *Mazarine* reckons up the several Advantages that *France* would obtain by exchanging *Catalonia* and *Roussillon* for the *Low-Countries*, and says,

Memoirs
Ec. tou-
chant la
Paix de
Munster,
P. 104,
Tom. I.
Art. 4.

“ That the Power of *France* would thereby
 “ become formidable to all its Neighbours,
 “ particularly to the *English*, who were natu-
 “ rally jealous of its Grandeur, and would
 “ be sure to let no Opportunity slip of chec-
 “ ing and reducing it within Bounds, if
 “ some such Acquisition as that propos'd, did
 “ not cut off all their Hopes of succeeding
 “ in such an Attempt. That it was not
 “ there-

“ therefore to be doubted, but that the *English*
 “ if they were once inform’d of such a Ne-
 “ gotiation, and were not so deeply entangled
 “ with their own Domestick Quarrels, would
 “ *hazard all*, rather than suffer the Exchange
 “ to take effect. *He adds*, That by this Ex- *Art. 12th.*
 “ change they should become Masters of the
 “ Harbour of *Dunkirk*, the most commodious
 “ of any in the *Western Ocean*, and of the
 “ greatest importance to them, as well for * *Pour nous*
 “ placing them * within Reach of the *States*, *approcher*
 “ as for giving them an Opportunity of keep- *de Messieurs*
 “ ing a watchful Eye upon *England*. *les Etats.*

It happens therefore by the concurrent Te- *Et pour re-*
 stimony of *England* and of *France* it self, that *garder,*
 we ought to *hazard all* rather than suffer the *comme il*
 House of *Bourbon* to make themselves Masters *faut, l’*
 of the *Spanish Netherlands*: But this could on- *Angleterre.*
 ly be prevented by putting the Defence of
 that Country into the Hand of the *States*, as
 every Man must own, who reflects upon all
 that has past since the *Pyrenean-Treaty*. For the
Netherlands are so entirely cut off from all
 Communication with the other Branches of
 the *Spanish Monarchy*; and the Revenues ari-
 sing from them are so far short of what is ne-
 cessary to be expended in their Defence, that
 the Crown of *Spain* has ever since that Trea-
 ty wanted Power, as well as sometimes Inclina-
 tion to provide for their Security. And
 therefore when the *French* had seiz’d a great
 Part of them, and had open’d a Door through
 that Country to invade *Holland*, tho’ the So-
 vereignty of the *Netherlands* still continu’d in
 the Crown of *Spain*, yet the Charge of de-
 fending

fending them has fall'n wholly for some time upon the Two Maritime Powers.

This alone, I think, is sufficient to demonstrate the Necessity of a Barrier in general, and the Interest *Great-Britain* has in it. Yet several Persons who are willing to allow this, do however object against the too great Extensiveness of the Barrier assign'd by the present Treaty. But sure those Persons do not consider, that this Barrier is much weaker than that which was granted by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, which yet was not sufficient to hinder the *French* from enlarging their Dominions in the *Low-Countries*: And can any Man who really wishes, that the *Netherlands* should be effectually secur'd against the Encroachments of *France*, think the Barrier now assign'd too extensive for that Purpose, when at the same time it is considerably less than that which had formerly been granted, and which the *French* had long broke through, before the present War began.

It is also objected, that the Territories and Revenues assign'd to the *States* for maintaining their Barrier, may give them such an over-balance of Power and Riches, as may in time make them formidable to their Neighbours. But nothing more was granted to the *Dutch* by this Treaty than had been yielded to them before by all the Allies, as I have already shewn. Now it is well known, that long before this Treaty was made, the *Dutch* possess'd themselves of all the Towns that were taken in *Flanders*; and, as is before hinted, the Government of those Provinces was administred by the Queen and the *States*, with the consent of the Emperor

Emperor and the King of *Spain*; and for what concerns the Revenues which the *Dutch* are to have, those are only to be receiv'd from such Towns and their Dependencies as were not in the Possession of the Crown of *Spain* at the Death of King *Charles*; with the Additional Sum of 400,000 Crowns a Year for maintaining the whole Barrier. And since the *Spaniards*, with the whole Revenues of the *Netherlands*, were not able to secure that Country from being over-run, can it be thought, that 400,000 Crowns a Year, with the Revenues of those Towns that have been conquer'd since the late King of *Spain's* Death, can go near to defray the necessary Increase of Expende, which the States must be at to cover that whole Country from the Insults of the Enemy.

It is further objected, That the *Dutch*, by having Garisons in the *Low-Countries*, especially, in *Newport*, *Ghent*, and *Dendermonde*, may lay new Duties, Restrictions or Prohibitions upon the *British* Trade to those Parts.

In answer to which it is to be observ'd in the First Place, That in the 22d Article of the *Preliminary-Treaty*, it is expressly Stipulated, that the *States-General* shall keep Garisons in the Towns that are to be yielded by *France*, and their Pretensions to the *Haut Quartier* of *Gueldre* are likewise asserted and allow'd. And by the 23d Article, the Towns belonging to the *Spanish Netherlands* at the Death of King *Charles*, and which since that time had been seiz'd by *France*, are to be deliver'd up to the States to be Garrison'd by them. And the

particular Towns above-mention'd, are absolutely necessary to make the Barrier effectual ; without *Newport* their Frontier from the Seaside to *Ypres*, would be naked and expos'd to any Attack : And without *Ghent* and *Dendermonde*, their Communication with their Garisons and their own Countries might be cut off. Nor cou'd the *Dutch*, by means of these, or any other Garison, put Restraints upon our Trade ; for without taking notice that *Ostend*, which is the Key of our Commerce to the *Low-Countries* is left out of the Barrier ; it is in this Place to be remember'd, that the Sovereignty, and all Civil Rights and Powers are, expressly reserv'd to the King of *Spain* by the 9th Article of the *Barrier-Treaty* ; and by the 15th the *Dutch* have Stipulated, that the Trade of both Nations to the *Low-Countries* shall pay the same Duties, and be upon the same Foot. So that by this Treaty, the States are in every respect ty'd up from molesting our Commerce there.

Secondly, As to *Fort Philippe*, the States being by their own Right in Possession of *Lillo*, which lies near the Mouth of the *Schelde* below *Fort Philippe* ; and being by the Project to have *Fort Perle*, which lies almost over against it, the Addition of *Fort Philippe* can be attended with no ill Consequences to *England*, since it plainly gives no New Power to the States, but only secures to them that Command, which was design'd by the Project for them over that Part of the *Schelde* ; especially since *Fort St. Mary*, where the King of *Spain's* Customs are paid, and which lies above *Fort Philippe*, is left to the King of *Spain* ;
For

For tho' the *Dutch* have a Mortgage upon those Customs, yet they have nothing to do with the Directions or Management of them, that being left entirely to the King of *Spain's* Officers, and the *Dutch* receiving from them the Interest of their Money.

Thirdly, As to *Dendermonde*, the States did positively insist upon having a Garison in that Place, as being of the last Consequence to them, both for its Strength and Situation; that without it their Garisons in the Frontiers wou'd be a very insufficient Security; that shou'd *France*, by Treachery or Surprize, get the Possession of that Place, and considering how little Resistance the Castle of *Ghent* cou'd make, it being weak, and the Town is very much inclin'd to the *French*, they wou'd easily become Masters of the *Schelde*, cut off their Communication, both from their own Garisons and from *England*, by the Way of *Ostend*; by which means the States wou'd be brought into the greatest Danger before any effectual Measures could be taken for their Relief: That the general Disposition of *Flanders* to the Interest of *France*, and their Aversion to the *Dutch*, might easily give the *French* an Opportunity of seizing *Dendermonde*, as they did *Ghent* 1708. on which Occasion the Citadel of that Town was of little Service to the States; and it cannot be with any Colour of Reason said, that the *Dutch* having a Garison in *Dendermonde* can be of any Prejudice to the *English* Trade to the *Low-Countries*: For since *Ostend* (which is the Key of our direct Commerce with *Flanders*, and the Place thro' which all the

English

English Effects must first pass) is left out of the Barrier; and since the Goods that have once paid the Royal Custom at *Ostend* are free of the said Customs for all the other Towns of the *Spanish Netherlands*, the States, by Virtue of the Military Power alone, can no more obstruct our Trade in *Dendermonde*, than in any other Place granted them for their Barrier. All Civil Rights and Privileges being expressly reserv'd to the King of *Spain* by the 9th Article, even in those Towns that are to be garison'd by the States, any Attempt to the Prejudice of our Trade, wou'd be in all Places like an Encroachment on those Rights, and consequently a direct and open Violation of the Treaty. And if it cou'd be imagin'd that the *Dutch* wou'd, in Breach of their Treaty, molest our Trade to the *Low-Countries*, by Virtue of their Garisons, they wou'd do it, if any where, at *Ghent*, that being the Place to which our Merchandizes must directly come from *Ostend*; and yet by the Project they are allow'd to garison the Castle of *Ghent*.

Lastly, By the 9th Article of this Treaty, all Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Civil, are expressly reserv'd to King *Charles*; and consequently the *Dutch* can't impose any Duties, Restrictions or Regulations in Trade, without an open Violation of the Treaty. And by the 15th Article it being stipulated, That our Trade, which passes thro' the Sea-Ports in *Flanders*, and theirs which passes thro' the Canals and Mouths of the Rivers on the Side of the *United Provinces*, shall be charg'd with the same Duties

Duties and Imposts, and that the Subjects of Her Majesty and the States shall have equal Favour and Treatment in that Respect, it is impossible to conceive how any Prejudice can accrue to our Trade in the *Low-Countries*, by Virtue of this Treaty.

As to the Clause added to the 11th Article of the Treaty, which is not in the Project; by which it is agreed, That the 400,000 Crowns above-mention'd shall be Annually paid by King *Charles* to the States, for maintaining their Garisons, besides the Revenues of such of the Barrier-Towns as were not in the Possession of King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*.

This Addition is pursuant to the private Instructions; and whoever considers the Number of Troops that will be requisite for maintaining the whole Barrier, the vast Expence of repairing and keeping up the Fortifications, and of supplying those Places with all Warlike Necessaries, and the infinite Consequence that it is of not only to the King of *Spain* and the States, but even to *Britain* and all the Allies, that those Garisons shou'd be so provided, as not to give the Enemy any Encouragement to attack them; and will look back and see how little the whole *Low-Countries*, when they were much richer and larger than they are now, even upon the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, have been able to do for the Defence of their Frontiers, must be convinc'd that what is allotted by this Treaty can by no means suffice, and the *Dutch* must over and above be at a very great Expence; in which, nothing but the absolute

Inte Necessity of Self-Preservation cou'd have engag'd them.

Another Difference between the Treaty and the Project is in the 14th Article ; by which it is agreed, That King *Charles* shall not enter into the *Low-Countries* during the War, and that the States shall enjoy the foresaid Revenues of the aforesaid Towns, that were not in Possession of the late King of *Spain* at his Death, and the 400,000 Crowns a Year.

As to the not giving King *Charles* Possession of the *Low-Countries* during the War, it is very well known, that for Years before this Treaty was made, the Government of those Provinces ever since the Reduction of them, has, as I have already observ'd, been Administer'd by the Queen and the States, by the consent of the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, as being absolutely necessary for the Service in *Flanders* ; and the same Reason subsisting till the Peace, there could be no ground to make an Alteration by this Treaty upon so essential a Point ; and therefore there cou'd be nothing objected against this Part of the Article, which is only a Confirmation of what always was and must have otherwise been practis'd for his Service.

As to the Revenues of such of the Barrier Towns as were at that Time in their Possession, and did not belong to the Crown of *Spain* at the Death of King *Charles* the Second ; The States could not give up that Point, for the same Reason as the former, they having always been permitted to take
the

the Révenues of the said Towns through the whole Course of the War, towards defraying the great Charge of repairing and keeping up the Fortifications; that the Countrey being so ruin'd by the War, and the Revenues have so little answer'd the Expences to which they have been appropriated, that the States have been oblig'd to be at a great Charge themselves upon the said Account.

As to the Additional Sum of Four Hundred Thousand Crowns to be rais'd annually upon the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*, they said they could have no present Benefit from it, the whole Revenues being already appropriated for defraying the Expences of the Civil Government, for maintaining the *Walloon* Regiments of that Countrey, or other incident Charges of the War; so that they neither would nor could demand the foresaid Sum till the Peace was concluded. But in the mean time such an Article would be of Use to check the ill Designs of the Council of *Brabant*, who seem entirely devoted to the *French* Interest, and make them comply the easier in granting the necessary Sums for supporting the *Walloon* Troops they now furnish'd, and that were paid by them.

The 15th Article of the Treaty (which is not in the Project) by which the Subjects of Her Majesty and the States are put upon the same Foot in Point of Trade to all the *Spanish* Dominions, was propos'd to the Deputies of the States as the Condition upon which they were authoriz'd to consent to the

leaving *Ostend* out of the Barrier : Which
 the Pensionary communicated to one of the
British Ministers privately, before they met
 to adjust the Articles : Upon reading of
 which, that Minister made no Difficulty to
 consent to it, as far as it related to the *Low-*
Countries ; being sensible that the *States* would
 be absolutely ty'd up by it from taking any
 Pretence to disturb our Commerce in the *Low-*
Countries by virtue of their Garisons. But he
 told the Pensionary, That in case the *States*
 insisted to extend it to all the *Spanish Dominions*,
 that then he must desire them on the part of the *Q--*
 to engage to join their Endeavours with Her Maje-
 sty at a Treaty of Peace, That the Subjects of Eng-
 land and Holland might be put upon an Equal
 Foot, and have the same Advantages of Com-
 merce with France. To which the Pensionary
 answer'd, " That they desir'd nothing in this
 " Article, but what they had a Right to al-
 " ready by the Treaty of *Munster* ; it being
 " there stipulated, That the Subjects of the
 " *States* should have the same Privileges of
 " Trade to all the *Spanish Dominions*, as
 " were granted to the Subjects of *Great Bri-*
 " *tain*, and the *Anseatick* Towns, who were
 " at that Time the Nations most favour'd by
 " *Spain* ; of which Right they were in Pos-
 " session at the Death of King *Charles* the
 " Second ; and this Right was confirm'd to
 " them by the 8th Article of the *Grand Al-*
 " *liance*. That such Care was taken by the
 " said Alliance, of keeping the Trade to the
 " *Spanish Dominions* upon the same Foot be-
 " tween *England* and *Holland*, that though by
 " the 6th Article a Liberty was given to ei-
 " ther

“ther Nation, of conquering in Concert
 “with one another any part of the *Spanish*
 “*West-Indies*; and that each of them should
 “keep all the Places they should take; yet
 “by the 9th Article it is stipulated, That at
 “the negotiating or the making of Peace,
 “they shall agree upon all that is necessary
 “for the establishing the Trade of Both Na-
 “tions in the very Places they may have
 “taken, that did belong to the Crown of
 “*Spain* at the Death of King *Charles* the Se-
 “cond. That it was not to be imagin’d
 “King *Charles* would, in Violation of that
 “Ancient Fundamental Treaty and of the
 “Grand Alliance, and in return for all the
 “Expence they had been at for his Support,
 “attempt to put them upon worse Terms of
 “Trade to his Dominions than they had hi-
 “therto enjoy’d: And that as the *British* Mi-
 “nister declar’d to him by Her M-----y’s Or-
 “der, the Q---- was willing and ready to
 “join with the *States* in procuring the like
 “Advantages in regard to *Spain* and the *West-*
 “*Indies* for Both Nations, he hop’d that the
 “Engagements in this Article being recipro-
 “cal as to the Q---- and the *States*, and the
 “Trade of *Great Britain* to the *Low-Countries*
 “so fully settled and secur’d by it, Her Mi-
 “nisters would make no further Difficulties.
 “That the *States* had, during the Conferen-
 “ces with *Torcy*, supported all the Demands
 “made on the Part of the Q----, and as well
 “in relation to our making an advantageous
 “Treaty of Commerce with *France*, as in
 “any other Particular; but that should the
 “*British* Minister insist to have that Part of
 “the

“ the Article relating to their Equality in
 “ Point of Trade left out, or what he pro-
 “ pos’d on the Part of Her M——y in Re-
 “ gard to our Commerce with *France* infer-
 “ ted, which cou’d not be done without
 “ sending the Whole round again to all the
 “ Provinces; it wou’d not only confirm the
 “ People of *Holland* in the Jealousies they
 “ had entertain’d of there being some pri-
 “ vate Transactions between Her M——y
 “ and the King of *Spain* to their Prejudice,
 “ but also new Difficulties being rais’d,
 “ make them despair of ever seeing a happy
 “ Conclusion to this Treaty. And in the
 Close of his Discourse, the Pensionary said,
 with a great deal of Concern, “ That he had
 “ been at greater Pains, and taken more up-
 “ on him to prevail with the Provinces to
 “ depart from *Ostend*, in order to facilitate
 “ the Negotiation, than he had ever done
 “ upon any other Occasion: That he thought
 “ *England* cou’d make no reasonable Objection
 “ to it; and therefore hop’d that Minister
 “ wou’d not only agree to this Article, but
 “ likewise lose no time in signing with them
 “ a Treaty so absolutely necessary for the
 “ Security of both Nations, and which wou’d
 “ be a Foundation of a lasting Friendship
 “ and Confidence between them.

The British Minister objected to him, That
 the Substance of this Article was Foreign to the
 Subject of the Treaty, which the States themselves
 had all along desir’d might be confin’d to the Gua-
 ranty of our Succession and their Barrier. That
 Minister perceiv’d, by what the Pensionary
 said, That nothing of this Nature was ever
 design’d

design'd to be inserted, till Monsieur *Sinnerling* had alarm'd the *Dutch* with the Discovery of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Her M——y and his Master, and the Negotiation for the Island of *Minorca*. Nor wou'd he at last have been prevail'd with to consent to this Part of the Article, cou'd he have thought there was any Hopes of Her Majesty's preserving the good Effects of those Treaties to Her own Subjects exclusive of all others, after such a Step taken, by one of the King of Spain's Ministers, and the Declaration which Count *Sinzendorf* told him he had made to the Pensionary, by the King of Spain's Orders, That *His Majesty always intended the States shou'd be upon an equal Foot with the English in Point of Trade to all his Dominions*; especially considering, that whenever the King of Spain shou'd come to be settled on his Throne, he wou'd still have so much Occasion for the Friendship and Support of the States, which he cou'd never hope to purchase, but by establishing their Trade on as favourable Terms as that of any other Nation whatsoever. These Reasons induc'd him to think, that there cou'd accrue no real Advantage to Her M——y and Her Subjects from insisting upon leaving out those Words; but on the contrary, that his not consenting to them at that Critical Juncture, when the States were, by all possible Management, to be kept firm to the Recovery of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, might have endanger'd their accepting the Advantages that were daily offer'd them from *France*, as well in Relation to the *Low-Countries*, as to their

their *Spanish* Trade, and consequently oblig'd us to an ill Peace, and have broken all Confidence between the Two Nations for ever. Besides which, seeing the Court of *Barcelona* were never heartily dispos'd to the Performance of their Treaty with Her M — y (which is the least that can be inferr'd from their voluntary and unseasonable divulging of so important a Secret) the *British* Minister thought it much more for Her M — y's Service, by joyning with the States in this Particular, to ensure the Performance of that Treaty or any other that shoud be thought necessary for the Benefit of our Trade, exclusive of the *French* or any other Nation whatsoever, than to depend upon the Courtesy of the Court of *Barcelona*, for the Execution of a Treaty which they took Care to express such Uneasiness under, even before it took place.

FINIS.

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